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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Browers' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

S. KNORR. L. B. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
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Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over Dentler's shoe store, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-30.86.

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Berwick, Pa.

DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
Office and residence, West First street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov26 86 1y.

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	Assets
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,166,716
Phœnix, of London	5,986,370
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
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RICE, SPICES, BOARD SODA, ETC., ETC.
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LEMUEL DRAKE, Prop'r.
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E. B. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI NO 36
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LI, NO 25

BEST MADE
CLOTHING
IN
PHILADELPHIA,
A. C. YATES & CO.
LEDGER BUILDING,
SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. P M	P M	A. M.	A. M.
Northumberland	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	.....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 56	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	.....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	.....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	.....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54	.....	12 20	8 38
Pittston	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	.....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	.....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	.....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	.....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	.....	1 25	9 30
Scranton	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35

STATIONS.	P M	P M	SOUTH. P M	A M
Scranton	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	.....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	.....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 51
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	.....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 58	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
Northumberland	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Renovo, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.
W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man.,
Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.
TIME TABLE.
In effect May 29, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.
EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m.—Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 4.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

9.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), to Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

3.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.50 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 3.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m. (except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Wilkes-Barre accom. leaves Sunbury 3.55 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 5.31; Wilkes-Barre, 6.00 p m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m.; Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m.; Sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

Catawissa accom. leaves Nescopeck 5.05 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 5.30 p m; Sunbury, 6.25 p m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

NO ONE NEED
Remain
A DYSPEPTIC.

"I have been suffering for over two years with Dyspepsia. For the last year I could not take a drink of cold water nor eat any meat without vomiting it up. My life was a misery. I had had recommended Simmons Liver Regulator, of which I am now taking the second bottle, and the fact is that words cannot express the relief I feel. My appetite is very good, and I digest everything thoroughly. I sleep well now, and I used to be very restless. I am fleshing up fast; good strong food and Simmons Liver Regulator have done it all. I write this in hopes of benefiting some one who has suffered as I did, and would take oath to these statements if desired."

E. S. BALLOU, *Syracuse, Neb.*

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Almost as Palatable as Milk.
The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.
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WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON
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We Stake Our Reputation,
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REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

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The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.
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ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
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Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps
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Suits made to order at short notice and a fit always guaranteed or no sale. Call and examine the largest and best selected stock of goods ever shown in Columbia county.
Store—next door to First National Bank, MAIN STREET,
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ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES
OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.
Suitable for
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The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.
Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.
Address
S. M. HESS,
BLOOMSBURG PA.

THE CONSTITUTION.

How, When and by Whom It Was Adopted.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

To Be Held in Philadelphia Sept. 15, 16 and 17.

History of the Movement Leading to the Adoption of the Document—Portraits of Some of the Men Who Had a Hand in Its Preparation and Who Took Part in the Adopting Convention.

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Our readers are already apprised of the fact that it is proposed to hold a centennial celebration of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, in Philadelphia on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September. Not all who know this are familiar with the causes that led up to the adoption of the constitution and the history of the movement.

One hundred years ago there was no United States of America. There was no nation on this continent—only English, French, Spanish and Portuguese colonies from Hudson's bay to the Rio de La Plata. There was in this country no president, no cabinet, no senate and no national treasury; there was no public credit, no power to create a national revenue, no authority to secure union at home and respect abroad. Even the piratical Barbary states sneered at the talk of American power. The contribution box was passed Sunday after Sunday in New England churches for means to ransom American sailors in Algerian captivity. The last—the definitive—treaty of peace had been signed at Versailles on Sept. 3, 1783, and the army had been disbanded with a mere fraction of its pay. None of the treaties recognized the existence of a new nation—the independence and sovereignty of thirteen colonies, each by name, were separately acknowledged. The public securities were steadily declining, the worn soldier of liberty sought his desolated home with only wounds and glory for his pay. Not because the country was poor—it was admittedly rich in resources that could soon be converted into cash—but there was no central power; there were thirteen separately independent sovereignties bound together only by a vague something which could not be called a charter of union, was illy defined as a confederation, and scarcely merited even the title of a league or compact.

Each state had its own army, its own currency and banking system, its own commercial marine, its own system of administration, and, above all, its own system of customs duties, one state tariffing against another. In short, each state held in itself the complete power of the sword and the purse, and only obeyed the mandate of the confederation congress so far and at such time as the state chose. The adverse vote of one state could defeat an important law. The plan was in imitation of that of the united provinces of the Netherlands in the preceding century—a very poor model indeed, and very badly imitated. The system almost ruined the united provinces, and was utterly unsuited to a confederation in which the area of a single state was greater than that of the Netherlands.

There had been three governments—Colonial, Revolutionary or Continental, and Confederated. The Colonial had ended in revolution, the royal governors flying to British ships and the people seizing the power; the Continental began to take form in the first congress at Philadelphia, September, 1774, but could not be called complete (if it all) till a few weeks after the Declaration of Independence; and it expired peaceably in March, 1781, when the last state (Maryland) acceded to the Articles of Confederation, and the congress then in session at once proceeded to act under its new powers. The Colonial had expired in revolution and the Continental had grown slowly into the Confederated; and now the Confederation was dying of dry rot. It only had power to "request" of the states; each successive requisition was met with more indifference until, on Nov. 1, 1784, Robert Morris announced that he could pay no interest on any foreign loans and a very small fraction of the domestic claims, and that he saw no way of securing a revenue under the Confederation—then resigned his post as superintendent of the finances in a tone that seemed like a wail of despair.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

All these years, however, the spirit of union was growing fast. There had been from the first a few who could "think continentally," as the phrase was. They saw in patriotic fancy a time when all this country should form "an empire of free republics indissolubly united." Most active among these were Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Gouverneur Morris and Gen. Philip Schuyler. They had many ardent supporters; but the mass of mankind are naturally decentralizationists. The citizen stands for his neighbors as against the next neighborhood, for his county as against the state; he loves his own state, and it is not till it becomes truly great that his heart swells with pride at thought of his nation. The states' rights principle in our system is one that needs little cultivation—only intelligent direction. So the "Strong Government Whigs," as they began to be called, worked cautiously. Every schoolboy knows the repeated difficulties Washington had with their sovereignties, the states; how often he appealed for a stronger central power, how often he had to literally beg the state authorities to stand by him. And if the local feeling has more than once proved too strong within the memory of living men, what must it have been when as yet no glorious memories clustered about the general government, when there was but a vague promise of union, but an ideal nation!

Nevertheless, there were a few conditions which made Americans one people. Though planted in adverse interests at intervals stretching over 126 years, with forms of government varying from the extreme of proprietaryship to the extreme Democracy of Connecticut and Rhode Island, representing at least six great branches of Christianity, and extremely diverse social and industrial conditions, the colonies still had many more points of resemblance than of difference. They all had the same language and substantially the same literature; they all claimed the liberties of Englishmen and judged cases upon the principles of the English common law; they were all planted by men who longed for a larger liberty, and were all swayed by the same necessities as against wild nature and the Indians, and most of all, perhaps, the native born Americans were similarly transformed from the European type by breathing the air and seizing upon the opportunities of a new continent. The result was apparent in this: the animosities of the Seventeenth century between Puritan and Quaker, and Yankee and Dutchman, Protestant and Catholic had yielded so rapidly that in the middle of the Eighteenth century but a trace remained; Catholic Charles Carroll, Liberal Stephen Hopkins and Free Thinking Puritan Franklin joined in the public devotions without hesitation, and the new comer from Europe remarked with amazement that there was already the one American type, with local variations less than marked the counties of England, from Boston to Savannah. While the Lincolnshireman still laughed at the "babble" of the Cornishman, and both of them regarded the Yorkshireman as an "outlangudged varrimer," it was but barely possible (and seldom that) in the continental congress to distinguish the accents of the Georgian and the Bostonian. The written language was absolutely one; the most acute critic cannot decide by the internal evidence in which colony any document of that time was produced. The same books were read, and often exchanged the length of a continent, and at the foot of the Blue Ridge as at the head of the Hudson were many men like Madison and Jefferson, of powerful intellects and of vast and varied reading. The Americans were one far more truly than the English of that day and more than the English and Scotch now are.

MOVEMENT FOR A GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

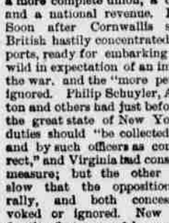
It is not possible to assign an exact date to the movement for a general government—it was in the air. In 1643 the three New England colonies joined in a short lived confederacy against the Indians and the Dutch. In 1684 a common movement against the six nations of Indians united all the colonies but South Carolina. The attempt of James II to restrict colonial liberties led to temporary unions, but the British revolution of 1688 brought in William and Mary, who restored the colonial charters. John Locke then drew up a plan for a captain general and one assembly for all the colonies, but parliament refused to consider it. In 1697 William Penn (in England) proposed a congress of two members from each colony, but the ministry of that day refused it. In 1754 Benjamin Franklin drew up a very good plan of confederation, but could not get it considered. In 1765 nine colonies were represented in a conference at New York. Finally, on the 5th of September, 1774, the first Continental congress met at Philadelphia, and thereafter the tendency toward union was irresistible till the declaration of independence, July 4, 1776.

BEN. FRANKLIN.

It is not easy to define the powers of the Continental congress, they were so augmented by necessity and so supplemented by the colonial legislatures and local committees of safety, which exercised almost despotic powers. The movement for a better organized government was already in progress. Tom Paine issued his brilliant pamphlet in favor of a national government, and Alexander Hamilton warmly seconded Paine's argument in many letters and addresses. Paine was a revolutionist, Hamilton an organizer; Washington followed as the moderator. He first ventured to use the word "empire," meaning, as subsequent letters show, an "empire of republics." After taking command of the army he often urged the members to consider "that power and weight which ought of right to belong only to the whole." Four years he continued to urge a stronger central power, and in March, 1779, wrote to George Mason, of Virginia: "I lament the fatal policy of the states employing their ablest men at home. How useless to put in fine order the smallest parts of a clock unless the great spring which is to set the whole in motion is well attended to. Let this voice call forth you, Jefferson and others to save their country." Yet it took the congress two years to complete the articles of confederation and nearly two more to get them sanctioned by all the states, only to find them inefficient within six months after their adoption.

On the 1st of March, 1781, the delegates from Maryland subscribed the articles; on the second it was taken for granted that the new government was in force, and within the month several members complained of the want of sufficient powers. On the 18th, James Madison introduced a new clause, that the states should give congress the power to compel a recalcitrant state to perform its obligations. On the 24 of May it was referred to a committee of one from each state; on the 20th of July they reported a substitute, that congress might in time of war lay an embargo for sixty days and name receivers of public money, after it had been collected by state officers. On the same day Edmund Randolph presented the resolutions of the Virginia legislature, that congress "ought to have more power." In July and August Hamilton issued a series of papers called "The Continentalist," in which he vigorously urged a more complete union, a central executive and a national revenue. But all in vain. Soon after Cornwallis surrendered, the British hastily concentrated in two or three ports, ready for embarking; every one went wild in expectation of an immediate close of the war, and the "more perfect union" was ignored. Philip Schuyler, Alexander Hamilton and others had just before this persuaded the great state of New York to agree that duties should "be collected in such manner and by such officers as congress should direct," and Virginia had consented to a similar measure; but the other states were so slow that the opposition had time to rally, and both concessions were revoked or ignored. New York, however, for the first, proposed a convention to form a new constitution. Hamilton drafted the resolutions, his father-in-law, Schuyler, urged them vigorously, and they passed both houses of the legislature by unanimous vote. Thereafter they were the platform, the store house of texts and arguments for the "Strong Government Whigs." Finally all the states but Rhode Island consented to a national revenue from customs duties; the negative of the one state ruined the scheme, and thus the weary seesaw went on four years longer, till the confederation was without cash at home or credit abroad, and was fast sinking into contempt. In Virginia the issue was debated almost incessantly for six years, Washington and Madison leading the nationalists, Richard Henry Lee contending for separation and state sovereignty, Patrick Henry advocating only a strengthening of the existing confederation.

Pressure from without had kept Americans united during the war; a renewal of that pressure was needed to force a more perfect union, and it came exactly at the right time. When the British parliament met after the peace of Versailles the liberal element proposed a renewal of close intercourse with America and "free trade on liberal principles." When asked what guarantees they could secure, they were forced to reply that they knew of no power to bind the separate colonies; a reaction set in and ceased not till Great Britain had adopted the most stringent navigation laws and every practical method of crippling the trade of Americans. When this was known in the states, the number of those who could "think continentally" increased suddenly and rapidly. Virginia especially advanced toward extreme national views. Jefferson said that his first choice would be no navigation laws, no distinction between ports and the freest possible commerce; but as Great Britain had chosen otherwise, we must have a government that could meet her in the same spirit. Rhode Island, as usual, resolved that each state should do its own retaliating; but almost everywhere else there was a movement toward union. The states began measures to surrender their western lands to the general government, and the movement progressed so rapidly that it was completed before the constitution.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Congress had already established a mint and Federal coin. The Bank of North America had been set up. Settlements in the western territory were in rapid progress, and the settlers were impatient for exact statements of their relations to government. Already Spain was harassing the border with unfriendly legislation. Treaties with the Indians were imperative and wars probable. Kentucky and her neighbors were demanding, in daily louder tones, free navigation of the Mississippi, or ——! On all sides foreign and domestic questions pressed the demand for a stronger central government; yet a few states held back and the others delayed out of deference to them. Meanwhile Pitt was enforcing the British navigation acts against the United States with the utmost severity, and the "Strong Government Whigs" were making converts. The powers of established churches in the several states were greatly curtailed; religious freedom became general, and by local acts the rights of a citizen in any state were freely accorded to immigrants from other states. And the clause on this subject in the constitution is the only one more obscure, at any rate more awkwardly worded, than the laws it superseded. Commerce between the states was being better systematized. In short, the country was traveling slowly toward a sort of unity. But the war between debtor and creditor was raging with great severity; the "soft money men" of many localities dreaded a general government which would abolish legal tender paper; there were riots in divers places, and Capt. Daniel Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts. Commerce, finance and foreign affairs demanded a stronger government.

On March 28, 1785, commissioners from the two states of Virginia and Maryland met at Mount Vernon to form a plan for the joint navigation of the Potomac—George Mason and Alexander Henderson for Virginia, Daniel-of-St.-Thomas Jenifer, Thomas Stone and Samuel Chase for Maryland, all assisted by Washington. Their special work was quickly done, so they discussed general politics, and ended by drawing up a plan of union for the two states involving uniform money and taxes. Maryland promptly acceded and asked that Delaware and Pennsylvania might be added. Virginia argued these matters till Jan. 21, 1786, then by large majorities in both branches invited all the other states to meet her in convention at Annapolis, Md., on the first Monday of the next September. The sixth congress was in session, and South Carolina, by Charles Pinckney, led the movement for a new government. He proposed a number of amendments to the articles giving the central government more power, but was defeated by the extremists. Those who wanted no change and those who wanted an entirely new system were alike opposed to reform. The Annapolis convention met, but three states sent no delegates and others arrived so late that the short sitting was over before they could act. The few present united in an able appeal to congress to order a national convention. Even this action excited violent criticism. The Nationalists were in despair, when Madison, of Virginia, raised them again to hope. On his motion the general assembly unanimously resolved on a Federal convention, to meet at Philadelphia, May 2, 1787, and draft an entire constitution to be presented to the states. As soon as the news reached New Jersey that state, on the 23d of November, acceded and chose its delegates. Pennsylvania followed in December, North Carolina in January and Delaware in February. Congress next approved the measure, and then the states followed one by one—all but Rhode Island, which refused to act as usual. But Maryland, distracted by a fight over paper money, did not elect till near the end of May, and New Hampshire was a few days later.

On the 14th of May, 1787, the day finally set, only Pennsylvania and Virginia were represented; but their delegates repaired to the state house, organized and were soon joined by others. On the 17th came South Carolina, on the 18th New York, on the 21st Delaware, on the 22d North Carolina. On the 25th William Churchill Houston, of New Jersey, previously detained by illness, arrived, and so the seven states needed for a quorum were represented—from the south, four states, with nineteen members; from the north, three states, with ten members. On motion of Benjamin Franklin Washington was unanimously chosen president of the convention. On the 28th the delegates from Massachusetts and Maryland arrived. It was a convention of learned men. There were nine graduates of Princeton, four of Yale and six of other colleges; at least seven were of some eminence in literature; one, a native of Scotland, had taught in her first universities; a very large proportion were well read lawyers, and nearly all had had long and valuable training in the state legislatures or congress. And to these men was submitted this problem: How shall we combine these sovereigns into one sovereignty? How shall we take just enough power from the thirteen to form a government sufficient for all general concerns, especially commerce and foreign affairs, and yet leave all other powers unimpaired in each state?

THE CONVENTION.

Their work may be detailed historically or analyzed by themes. For many reasons the second plan is the better, chiefly because it avoids detail and makes the conclusion clearer.

Four general schemes were suggested:

First—The extreme Federalist or Nationalist plan: That the states should be practically abolished; reduced to mere departments, and on their ruins one strong government established—"on the British model," added Hamilton. The convention took one good look at this plan and rejected it—unanimously. It does not appear that they did more than merely listen to its presentation.

Second—The extreme states' rights plan: That the Confederation should be strengthened a little, so far as to have an independent revenue and exercise some control over commerce, each state to retain its absolute sovereignty as before. The convention considered this at some length and rejected it, not quite unanimously.

Third—The moderate Nationalist plan.

Fourth—The moderate states' rights plan.

Out of the last two, by compromise, the convention evolved the present constitution, with the understanding that it was to be construed according to the plain meaning of the words on these three basis principles:

First—That the power of the flag, the sword and the national purse (and these constitute sovereignty) should be vested exclusively in the national government.

Second—That as to these, the public property, especially the land, certain general functions, and all foreign affairs, the people of the United States should constitute one nation.

Third—That just enough—and no more—powers should be taken from the states to constitute a government for these general purposes, and all other powers remain in the states as before.

James Madison came with the outline of a constitution already formed and employed the days of waiting in urging its main points upon the delegates who first arrived. Edmund Randolph had elaborated certain principles in addition to those of Madison. Washington had drawn up the heads of these constitutions. Paterson, of New Jersey, had a plan which was merely to strengthen the confederation. And it was known that Connecticut was coming with still another. "The New Jersey system," said those who spoke first, "is federal, the Virginia system national; in the first the powers flow from the state governments, but in the latter they derive authority from the people of the states." And even before the convention met, the extreme states' rights party had sounded an alarm about the Virginia plan. William Jones, of North Carolina, refused to serve, as he understood the convention was designed to subordinate the states, and was replaced by Hugh Williamson, an "original free soiler," who wanted slavery excluded from all new states. Patrick Henry, Thomas Nelson and Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, refused to accept their appointments, as they would not act under the Virginia resolutions, and were replaced by men of much less note but ardent nationalists. Edmund Randolph wavered. His first intent was to vote for a mere strengthening of the confederation, but his personal record pointed to nationalism as his final position. Though but 33 years old, he had borne a very active part in the revolution and was now governor of Virginia. To him, therefore, was intrusted the duty of presenting the "Virginia plan" to the convention, which he did May 29 in a preamble and fifteen resolutions.

They declared for a national legislature of two branches, with specific powers over national concerns; a national executive to be chosen by the legislature and eligible for but one term; a council of revision to examine and approve the acts of the legislature before they should go into force; a national judiciary, substantially such as we now have; a national revenue

The Columbian

O. E. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1887.

Since the publication of the letters of the Sugarloaf delegates concerning a corrupt change of votes at Orangeville, it was alleged that there was a fraud somewhere as the tally sheet contained ninety nine votes for register and recorder whereas there were but ninety seven names on the list of voters. As soon as Jacob H. Fritz and Z. L. Kile, the election board, heard of this, they came down at once and brought the tickets with them. A hasty recount by them in the presence of chairman Little gave Campbell and Sterner each 36 votes, but a subsequent careful recount by F. P. Billmeyer, Grant Herring and Guy Jacoby in the office of Mr. Little showed 38 for Campbell and 34 for Sterner. The mistake on the tally sheet was therefore in Sterner's favor. It is unnecessary to say that it was only a clerical error, as Jacob H. Fritz would not be a party to any intentional wrong.

The Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Convention at Allentown was called to order at noon on Wednesday of last week, by Chairman Dallas Sanders of the State Committee. The roll was called, and there was not a single contested seat. Hon. John B. Storm nominated Congressman George Post, of Susquehanna, and Mr. Post was elected by acclamation. Upon assuming the duties of the chair Mr. Post said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For this manifestation of your esteem and confidence I tender my cordial thanks. To preside over so intelligent and patriotic an assemblage of my fellow-citizens is indeed a high honor, and one which I appreciate at its full value. We have met as the representatives of the democratic party of Pennsylvania, a grand body of sturdy citizens, desirous of honest economic government, to name those who shall be our standard-bearers in the coming state campaign, and declare anew our fealty to the principles of democracy as well as to define our position upon questions immediately affecting our state. We are not here to register the will of arrogant bosses, for there is no room in the democratic party for bosses. We do not follow at the heels of men, but battle for the maintenance of principles. A state convention of democrats is not called to give formal ratification to a prearranged programme, but for the purpose of a full, free and candid interchange of opinion and sentiment, and as to the best course to pursue to advance the interests of our party, and to arrive at conclusions satisfactory to all, to the end that we may go forth unitedly to do vigorous battle in behalf of pure government. It has always been my lot to live in a section of the country wherein the democracy has been in the minority; but no matter how black the gloom of defeat has settled about us in our local contests, I have ever been proud to proclaim myself a democrat, and have never abated one jot nor tittle of my confidence in the ultimate success of its forces. To-day, as I look upon this magnificent assembly of democrats, I am prouder than ever that I early enlisted in the democratic ranks. They tell us that our party is in a state of decay. If this grand gathering of earnest, intelligent men, who have come to this beautiful city and thronged its thoroughfares and taxed its capacity for entertainment to the utmost, and that in what is commonly known as an off year, is a sign of decay or disintegration, then God speed the work of decay. It was the late W. H. Seward, I believe, who once said that the last democrat had been born, but despite that same prophecy, I should say from the youthful faces of many of the delegates to this convention that democratic babies had been putting in an appearance in large numbers in every city, village and hamlet in our commonwealth; and I have no doubt they will continue by the thousands to come to fill up the ranks as the old warriors fall from the ranks, full of years and honorable scars. As democrats we have every reason to be of good cheer, and we have the strongest possible grounds upon which to base our claims for popular support and confidence. In 1882 we named for governor Robert E. Pattison, and pledged the people that if elected the affairs of our state would be prudently and honestly administered, the knife applied to all kinds of jobbery, and a check put upon monopolistic aggression. How well he fulfilled those pledges is known to all men, and he retired from the executive offic honored by every citizen of the state. Under a democratic administration of our state affairs there were no useless offices created to make place for hungry heelers; there was not a trace of corporation influence about the executive office, there was rigid economy in public expenditures and there were no attempts to evade the mandates of the constitution. The democratic party of Pennsylvania had no hand in the outrageous juggelry whereby the revenue bill was lost, in which every county in the state was vitally interested, and the failure of which was surely not in the interest of the masses. And in the federal administration at Washington every democrat takes pride, in President Cleveland a democratic president, the country has found a man of brains and pluck, inflexible integrity, patriotic impulses, conservatism and sagacity, in whom the people have implicit confidence. Under his administration there is an era of great prosperity, and all the dire prophecies of disaster foretold by our opponents have come to naught. In some quarters there is an evident attempt to convey the impression that President Cleveland is inimical to the wounded and decrepit veterans of the late war, and yet he has approved in the past two years more private pension bills than were signed by republican presidents in twelve years, and all pension legislation which was calculated to afford relief to crippled soldiers or to widows and orphans of deceased soldiers has been gladly approved by him. And the pension bureau under democratic supervision is adjusting pension claims more speedily than ever before, and over 15,000 more pension certificates have been granted during the two years of democratic rule than were granted in the last two years of republican control."

Chairman Post then announced that the Chair was ready to receive any proposition from the convention. Mr. Storm offered a resolution that the rules of the state house of representatives be the rules to govern the convention, and that all resolutions be referred to the committee on resolutions to be hereafter constituted. This proposition was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Brennan, of Allegheny, it was resolved that a committee on resolutions and a committee on permanent organization be constituted. The members of which to be selected—one from each senatorial district—by the delegates of such senatorial district.

J. J. Reardon of Williamsport was the member of the committee on resolutions for this district.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of S. R. Peale of Lock Haven as chairman. After a few remarks by the chair the following names were presented as candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court: Mr. William McSherry, of Adams, named Hon. William S. McLean. Mr. Zeigler, of Butler, presented the name of Judge John McMichael. Mr. James McLaird of Westmoreland, nominated Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison. Mr. J. G. Fisler, of Carbon, presented the name of Mr. W. M. Rapshur. Mr. Dallas Sanders, of Philadelphia, that of Judge Michael Arnold. Judge Walker, of Schuylkill, named Hon. James Ryan. Congressman Scott that of J. Ross Thompson of Erie. Harman Yerkes of Bucks, that of Robert P. Allen of Lycoming.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll. At the close the contest had been narrowed down between Judge Arnold and Mr. Thompson. Before the result could be announced the delegates began to change their votes from the various other candidates to either Judge Arnold or Thompson. Then followed an exciting race between the Philadelphia and the Erie candidates.

That soon plunged the convention into a fever of excitement. Votes were changed in such rapid succession that the clerks became involved in inextricable confusion, and the chair was compelled to announce that they had lost all record of the count and had to order a new ballot. Before the call of the roll on this ballot was begun McLean, McMichael, Yerkes and Pattison were withdrawn.

The ballot then proceeded, the vote being taken by counties announced by the chairman of the county delegations and resulted: Thompson, 186; Arnold 171. Amid applause the chair announced that Thompson had received a majority of the vote of the convention. Mr. Thompson's nomination was then made unanimous and the convention proceeded to make a nomination for state treasurer.

A delegate moved that the convention nominate Bernard J. McGrann, of Lancaster, by acclamation, but several members objected, desiring to know who the candidate was. Mr. Reiley recited the well known career of McGrann, and his service to his party. At the conclusion of his speech the convention nominated Mr. McGrann by acclamation. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Platform

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY ENUNCIATED BY THE ALLENTOWN CONVENTION.

The resolutions are as follows:

1. That we renew our allegiance to the principles and declarations of the platform adopted at Chicago in 1884, which Cleveland, the nominee of the party, heartily endorsed, declaring in his letter of acceptance; "I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation." To these principles he has faithfully adhered in all his public utterances. We further affirm that the platform adopted by our state convention of 1886, and in view of the existing condition of the public treasury we demand with emphasis that the large surplus already in the treasury shall be used to pay the public debt, and that the current and unnecessary increase going on beyond the needs of government shall be immediately prevented by wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports in accordance with the foregoing declarations.

2. That we fully endorse the administration of President Cleveland, as wise, sagacious and patriotic. He has restored confidence to the business interests of the country in the democratic party, has directed the financial affairs of the government with apt ability, has strengthened the public credit, and thereby given us a period of great industrial and commercial prosperity. The apprehension in the minds of some that the advent of our party to the control of the federal government would be dangerous has been dispelled. Our people are more contented and well-to-do than in years; is more respected than ever by other nations; his period of administration has been pure, economical, cool and fearless, and meets the approval of all fair minded and conservative citizens.

3. We recognize the material benefits which this country has received from immigration. We endorse the legislation of contract labor and to compel the return of paupers and criminals. We commend the national administration for its efforts to rigidly enforce these laws, and while we are opposed to any illiberal restrictions, we favor such additional measures of regulation as may be found necessary.

4. We favor liberal pensions to deserving Union soldiers and sailors and refer to the action of the present administration in adding to the pension rolls a larger number than was ever before placed on within a correspondingly period, while at the same time protecting the treasury from fraudulent claims as proof of this fact.

5. We point with pride to the fact that since the democrats have been in power, in any branch of the federal government, not one acre of the public lands has been granted to corporations nor has any land grant been revived or extended.

6. The failure of the state revenue bill after it had been carefully perfected and nearly unanimously passed by both branches of the legislature was a crime against the majority of the commonwealth, whereby the people must pay a million dollars annually that should and would have been paid by the corporations, and the failure of the state administrations to attempt any correction of the wrongdoing or exposure of the fraud or criminal neglect condoned a crime against both authority and people, and confessed the supremacy of ring rule in Pennsylvania.

7. That we reaffirm our declaration in favor of the passage of such legislation as will properly enforce the provisions of act seventeen of the constitution relative to corporations to previous improper discrimination, and to equalize taxation.

8. That we denounce the action of the last republican legislature in the defeat of the bill for the relief of producers and refiners of oil in the oil district of the state, known as the Billingsley bill, as being in the interest of monopoly and against the interests of the people of that large section of the state.

9. The democratic party sympathizes with the oppressed of all nations and in all movements having for their object the attainment of the blessings of local self-government such as are enjoyed by the people of this Union as the result of the enforcement of the democratic policy. The granting of home rule to Ireland is due as the acknowledgement of a sacred inherent right, and the gallant struggle for the accomplishment of this long delayed act of justice under the magnificent leadership of Gladstone and Parnell commends itself to the moral support of the American people. It is our earnest wish that the efforts of these distinguished statesmen may soon be crowned with success.

We still hold to the ancient doctrine of the party that the preservation of the rights of the people demands that we should look jealousy upon monopolies and restrict corporate power within its proper sphere and we heartily approve the action of the national administration in reclaiming and throwing open to the people for the settlement of 100,000,000 acres of land, which through artifice and fraud were wrongfully held by corporations having been forfeited to the people by failure to comply with the conditions of the grants.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Peculiar **To Itself**

100 Doses One Dollar

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, J. ROSS THOMPSON, Of Erie.

FOR STATE TREASURER, B. J. McGRANN, Of Lancaster.

County.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE, CYRUS B. McHENRY, Of Fishingcreek.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE SEVERAL COURTS, WILLIAM H. SNYDER, Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER, GEORGE A. HERRING, Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, CHARLES H. CAMPBELL, Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, WILLIAM G. GIRTON, Of Bloomsburg. JESSE RITTENHOUSE, Of Beaver.

FOR AUDITORS, E. M. TEWKSBURY, Of Catawissa. A. W. HARTMAN, Of Fishingcreek.

TRIAL LIST FOR SEPT. TERM, 1887

Frederick Hosler, to use, &c, vs D H & W. R.R. Co.
Citizens Safe Deposit Bank of Mahanoy City vs Josiah Phillips.
Lydia Robbins' adm'r vs Jacob B Stoker's adm'r.
H E Heacock vs Wm Mastellar.
John Hilderbrier, et ux, vs Lloyd Brandon, et ux.
Theodore F. Cra'g vs Mahala Craig et al.
Charles W McKelvy et al vs C B Brockway.
Jonas De.y'n ir n'rs et al vs John Sult.
Patrick Burns vs I. A Riley & Co.
C B Brockway vs Columbia County.
J B Patton vs A P Heller.
Curtis Mfg Co vs Clark I Thomas.
Wm Krickbaum vs John H Casey.
L H Fowler vs C D Fowler.
Andrew Fowler vs C D Fowler.
I B Hoyt vs Boro of Berwick.
Frank'in Yocum, guardian vs Wm Zahner et al.
Mathias Kindt vs Charles Sands et al.
Wm Shannon vs Ch rles Gearhart.
Rohr McHenry's use vs E J McHenry's adm'x.
Catawissa Deposit Bank vs Isabella Weaver.
Ira Hess vs John P. Chapin.
Peter Good's Ex'rs vs Nelson Preas et al.
James Pollock vs Wm H Vanderslice.
Maud A Hartman vs Wm F Wetliver.
J. D. Fisher vs Zachariah Kreischer.
S W Adams vs A B Croop.
M A Marle vs Berwick Borough.
M G Hughes et al vs Catawissa Circ't M E church
B F Gardner vs Bloomsburg S & E L Co.
A Gordner vs G. W Robbins.
Louisa Griffith vs John Kress.
Louisa Griffith vs John Kress et ux.
Henry C. Snyder vs Jackson & Woodin Mfg Co.
E B Brower vs George Stricker.
Daniel Rudy, receiver, vs Cordelia Kisner.

GRAND JURY FOR SEP. TERM, 1887.

Beaver—Simon Rittenhouse.
Berwick—Geo C Fenstermacher.
Bloom—Wm Kramer, James M Walter, David Fisher, Jas Lenon.
Briarcreek—J Conner.
Catawissa—Frank McKelvy, Luther Eyer, Tobias Bensinger.
Centre—Pierce Hagenbuch.
Fishingcreek—Chas Kramer.
Greenwood—P H Girton.
Jackson—F L Hess, Ezra Stephens.
Locust—C K Stine, Samuel Camp, A B Walter.
Madison—G W Murphy.
Mifflin—Chas Steely.
Mt Pleasant—Thos Ornan.
Orange—John Kitchen, A W Allabach, Harry Sharpless.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR SEP. T., 1887.

Berwick—John Harman.
Bloom—B H Vannatta, Joseph Garrison, Robert McBride, Evan Jones.
Catawissa—G W Reifsnyder, Jacob Shuman, John R Deimer, Lloyd Miller, Wm Berninger, Stephen Hall, r.
Centralia—J W Fortner.
Centre—Isaiah Hartman.
Conyngham—Andrew Donahue, Patrick Brennan
Fishingcreek—John M Buckalew, W W Sutliff, Philip Appleman, Jr., John Hazlet.
Greenwood—Samuel McHenry, Ezra Thomas, Albert Heacock.
Locust—L H Daniels, Cornelius Fetterman.
Main—Boyd A Hawk.
Mifflin—J W Winterstеen.
Montour—Wm Trowbridge.
Mt Pleasant—G M Ikeler.
Roaringcreek—Francis Reichart, Frank Yocum.
Scott—Jacob Shultz, Edward Hartman, Henry Dietrick, Lewis Hess.
Sugarloaf—John Klie, Geo Moore.

SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—Jacob Baker, Isaac Lohr, Benj. Michael.
Berwick—Lahman Fowler, Burt Garrison, W A Hagenbuch, P O McMurtrie.
Bloom—Thos Gorrey, A C Brown.
Briarcreek—Moses Markle.
Catawissa—Samuel Fagley, John Bretsch.
Centralia—Henry Coddington.
Centre—H R Bentley, T D Robbins.
Conyngham—John J Bourke.
Fishingcreek—Henry Fulmer, Stephen Dresher.
Franklin—Jerry Kostenbauder.
Greenwood—A M Kramer, Nehemiah Kitchen, David Brady.
Locust—Hanslo George, Joseph Bieber.
Madison—Cyrus Dumont, Thomas Mordan.
Main—J A Hartzel.
Montour—Isaiah Butler.
Orange—Nathan Fleckenstine.
Pine—Wm Greenly, Jacob Long.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Rarig.
Scott—C H Furey, B F Reichart, Geo W Troxso.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

NOTICE TO SATISFY MORTGAGE.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, ss:

Among the records and proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county and state it is, inter alia, thus contained:

No. May Term, 1887.

PETITION TO SATISFY MORTGAGE.

To Henry Cramond, his heirs and legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that Jonathan Hartman, of Greenwood township, said county, has petitioned the Court of Common Pleas of said county, representing to said Court that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1840, a certain mortgage was executed and delivered by Nicholas Cole, of Greenwood township, aforesaid, to Henry Cramond, of Philadelphia, said state, on a messuage and tract of land, situate in said Greenwood township, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone heap corner, thence by land of Michael Rantz, north seventy-four degrees west one hundred and seventy-three perches to a post, thence by the Galbreth & Co. land north eighteen and one-half degrees east one hundred and thirty-five and five-tenths perches to a white pine; thence by other lands of said H. Cramond, south 74 degrees east two hundred and twenty-seven perches to a post by land; thence along same south sixty-five and one-half degrees west seventy-three perches; thence along same south thirty-nine degrees west thirty perches; thence along same south fifteen degrees west forty perches; thence south eleven degrees west fifteen and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty-one acres of land, more or less, to secure the payment of a certain bond or writing obligatory, dated the day and year aforesaid in the penalty of five hundred and sixty-two and eighty one hundredths dollars, conditioned for the payment in three installments as follows, of the just sum of two hundred and eighty-one and forty one hundredths dollars, viz: One-third on the first day of May, 1846, one-third on the first day of May, 1847, one-third on the first day of May, 1848, with legal interest on the same from the said 20th day of November, A. D. 1845, which said mortgage is recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c., at Bloomsburg, in and for said county of Columbia, in Mortgage Book 3, page 172, &c.

The petition further represents, That the said Nicholas Cole died intestate on or about the 29th day of June, A. D. 1879, and that all the money due on said mortgage, principal and interest, was paid by said Nicholas Cole, during his lifetime, to the said mortgagee above named, and who is still the legal holder thereof, and who has neglected to satisfy the same, and continued in such neglect for more than six months last past.

And that since the death of the said Nicholas Cole, his heirs, by deed duly executed, and dated the 30th day of March, 1886, and recorded in the said above-mentioned office, in Deed Book Vol. 40, page 534, conveyed the said above-described piece of land to Peter W. Cole, who, by deed dated April 2, 1887, with his wife, Martha E. Cole, conveyed the said premises to your petitioner, (see Deed Book, Vol.) who is now the legal owner of said premises, and by reason of the said mortgage on said premises remaining unsatisfied, there is a cloud cast on said title of your petitioner, and praying that notice of these facts may be given to the said Henry Cramond, his heirs or legal representatives, requiring him or them to appear at the next term of said Court and answer this petition, and in case proof shall be made that the amount of said mortgage, and the interest thereon, has been paid as aforesaid, that the Court will order satisfaction to be entered on the record of the same by the Recorder of said county, on payment of the costs due relative to the entry of said mortgage, or any proceedings thereon, and that such other orders may be made in the premises as by the act of Assembly in that behalf, passed and approved the 11th day of June, A. D. 1870.

You are therefore required to be and appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 26th day of September next, and answer the petition aforesaid, and show cause, if any you have, why the said mortgage shall not be marked satisfied, according to the prayer of said petitioner.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

IKELER & HERRING, Atty's for Petioners.
Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1887.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, September 26, 1887,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of Benjamin Beaver, on the east by land of Jonathan Beaver, on the south by land of Jacob H. Long and on the west by land of Catharine Helwig, containing five acres, wood land.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Peter Swank vs. John Oliver, adm'r of John Boyer, dec'd, and to be sold as the property of John Boyer, dec'd.

IKELER & HERRING, Attys. Fin. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land, situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Charles Whitmire, on the west by lands of Levi Aikman, on the south by lands of Widow Pelfer, and on the east by lands of Simon Lowry, containing two acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Also, a lot of fruit trees.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Lynn and Levi Lynn.

ZARR, Atty. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa. Beginning at a post in line of land formerly Abraham Adams, thence north fifty-nine and one-half degrees east sixty nine and seven-tenths perches to a stone, thence north seven degrees west twenty-eight perches to a stone, thence by a public road south forty-three and one-half degrees west 18 and 8-10 perches to a stone, thence south forty-nine degrees ten minutes east forty and three-tenths perches to a stone, thence south fifty-four degrees west, twenty perches to a stone, thence south seven degrees east, thirteen and nine-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing eight acres and eleven perches, on which are erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house, stable and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Alfred Smith.

JACKSON, Atty. Fi. Fa.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, October 1, 1887,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Owen's Addition to the town of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by Fifth street, on the east by land of Mrs. Fay, on the south by an alley, and on the west by land of E. Klinger, being forty-nine and a half feet on Fifth street and one hundred and sixty-five feet in depth, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Julius J. Hoft vs. Adam C. Heller, and to be sold as the property of Adam C. Heller.

JACKSON, Atty. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of an alley, on the south side of Fifth street, north sixty-four and one-eighth degrees east fifty-five and a half feet, thence by land of Isaac S. Kuhn south twenty-nine and a quarter degrees east one hundred and fifty five feet to Pearle street, thence along the same south sixty-one degrees west, fifty-six and a half feet to the alley aforesaid, and thence along said alley north nine degrees west one hundred and fifty-eight feet to the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Abraham Rice, executor of John Hoate, d. c'd, vs. Chas. Ahleman, with notice to Charles Krug, terre tenant, and to be sold as the property of Chas. Ahleman, with notice to Chas. Krug, terre tenant.

KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attys. Al. Lev. Fa.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, and will be presented to the said Court on the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 188, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute:

1. Account of J. H. Heller, Trustee, under the last will and testament of Henry G. Miller, late of Columbia county, deceased.

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk of O. C.
Clerk's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Sep. 2, 1887.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

The undersigned, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Samuel Mellick, dec'd, under the will and by authority of the Orphans Court of Columbia county, will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Orange township, on

SATURDAY, September 24, 1887,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at a white oak stump, thence by lands of Cyrus McHenry, north twenty-five degrees west forty-seven perches to a black oak, thence by land of Cyrus McHenry and Hiram E. Bowman north eighteen degrees east twenty-one perches to a stone, thence by land of Hiram E. Bowman north eighty-eight and one-half degrees west sixty-seven and six-tenths perches to a stone, thence by lands of Samuel Nolton, south eighty and one-half degrees west fifty-one and eight-tenths perches to a chestnut, thence by lands of Samuel W. ——— south thirty and one-half degrees east thirty-four perches to a post, thence by lands of Andrew Crouse north seventy-seven degrees east seventy-three perches and three tenths, to the place of beginning, containing

33 ACRES

of land, strict measure.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for drawing deed.

See bills for personal property.

JOHN A. FUNSTON, Adm'r, With the will annexed.

sep2

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. C. G. Murphy and C. A. McHenry, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 14th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the fourth Monday, being the 26th day of Sept. next to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 26th day of Sept. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg

(L. S.) the 24th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the one hundred and eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff

RULE ON HEIRS.

ESTATE OF DANIEL RARIG, DECEASED.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Frank Rarig, John Rarig, Daniel Rarig, Washington Rarig, Sarah, intermarried with Josiah Rhoads, Susanna, intermarried with Urias Fetterman, all residing in Columbia county, Pa.; Mary, intermarried with Adam Bresh, residing at Ringtown, Schuylkill county, Pa.; Elizabeth, intermarried with John Singerly, Z'on's Grove, Schuylkill county, Pa.; Peter Swank, Locust township, guardian of Ella M., Emma, Mary E., Clara and Morris Rhoads, minors, lineal descendants of Daniel Rarig, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Daniel Rarig, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold, and hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 25th day of May, A. D., 1887. WM. H. SNYDER,

26aug. Clerk of O. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Lydia Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

Letters of administration on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

ELI ROBBINS, Adm'r,
5augst* Runyan P. O., Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN SPRINGER, DEC'D.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., to make distribution of balance in hands of Peter S. Brugler, administrator, c. t. a., of said dec'd, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, September 19, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

a19 ROBERT R. LITTLE, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISAAC CREVELING, DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., to distribute the balance in the hands of C. M. Creveling, executor, as per account filed, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, Wednesday, September 14, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. augo L. E. WALLER, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOS. CREVELING, JR. DECEASED.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Nothard, adm'r, as per account filed, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, September 21, 1887, at 9 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. H. V. WHITE,

sep2 Auditor.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following Widow's Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1887, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute:

Reuben Bogart, Est., Hemlock. Personalty, $300.
Daniel Bowman, Est., Bloomsburg. Personalty, $51.90.
Anton Schwartz, Est. Hemlock. Personalty, $300.
Frederick Derr, Est., Madison. Personalty, $300.
William Whitenight, Est., Fishingcreek. Personalty, $300.
Samuel Beck, Est., Mifflin. Personalty, $300.
David Lowenberg, Est., Bloomsburg. Personalty, $300.
James Everett, Est., Greenwood. Personalty, $214.70.
Noah Arndt, Est., Montour. Personalty, $122 84. Realty, $177.16. Total, $300.
Jesse Wertman, Est., Montour. Personalty, $143.70. Realty, $156.30. Total, $300.
William Mensinger, Est., Beaver. Personalty, $14.75. Realty, $285.75. Total, $300.
Isaac Whipple, Est., Madison. Realty, $300.
Thos. Polk, Est., Madison. Realty, $300.

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk of O. C.
Clerk's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Sep. 9, 1887.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of S. A. Cantrell, Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned Executor, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement to E. C. CASWELL, Executor,

5augst.* Bloomsburg, Pa.

WANTED.

We want a few live men to take orders for a full line of choice nursery stock. Our stock is all selected and guaranteed first-class. We furnish a handsome Outfit FREE, also fruit SAMPLES in SEASON. A WORKER never fails with us. Don't delay but write at once for terms, &c., to

EDW. O. GRAHAM,
NURSERYMAN,
Rochester, N. Y.

sep9-10t.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following is proposed as an amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state for one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district in which he may offer to vote at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvas of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State nor of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for the registration of proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:14 a. m.	11:27 a. m.
3:10 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:19 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:05 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:34 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
3:46 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
6.26 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:29 p m

SALES.

John A. Funston, administrator of the estate of Samuel Mellick, deceased, will sell valuable real estate on the premises in Orange township, Saturday, September 24th at 1 o'clock p. m.

FOR RENT.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Music Hall, formerly Eureka Rink, is offered for sale or rent on reasonable terms by the new manager. Parties wishing to hold festivals will do well to see the manager.
J. D. SHAFFER, Manager.

Farmer Wanted.

A farmer of experience and character may obtain a five-years' lease of a small farm (111 acres) upon advantageous terms on the Girard Estate Lands in the Catawissa Valley between Brandonville and Girard Manor. The farm is provided with a new, handsome and convenient house, new barn and outbuildings, and is well supplied with good water.

A man is wanted who can furnish his own stock and equipment, and may become a permanent tenant. Also, a farmer wanted to occupy house on farm at wages. References requested.

Address, HENRY S. THOMPSON,
Engineer Girard Estate,
12aug8t. Pottsville, Pa.

A Rare Chance for a Lively Man.

The Centralia Hotel is offered for sale cheap and on easy terms. It is well located, large and commodious and affords the right man a good opportunity to make money. Apply or address to

MRS. WM. PFEIFFER,
Centralia, Penna.

To All Whom it May Concern.

Take notice, that at a meeting held by the Liquor Men's Protective Association of Columbia county, Pa., it was unanimously agreed to notify all persons engaged in the liquor business, with or without license, that we give all constables notice for the last time to make a true and correct return to Court of any person or persons violating the liquor law.

The constables neglecting their duties as such will be reported to the proper authority by the Association, to be dealt with according to law. 3t.

LIQUOR MEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

BOARDERS WANTED — Parties attending Court can be accommodated with good boarding at Mrs. Jacoby's, corner of Main and Market streets, in First National Bank building. sep9.

To close out certain lines of wedding invitations a number of bargains are offered at this office. Those wanting small lots, from 10 to 25, will save money by ordering at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

GOOD BOARDING AT MODERATE PRICES.—Those attending Court should call at the undersigned for boarding at moderate prices. WM. BEERS,
sep9. Cor. Main and West Sts.

WANTED! — Two Apprentices to learn pantsmaking. Apply at Lowenberg's. aug26

The price of envelopes has been recently advanced by the manufacturers, but we have in stock 40,000 that will be sold just as low as ever, with your business card printed on the same. Ask for prices. tf.

Personal.

Miss Sade Sloan went to Eaglesmere last Tuesday.

Paul E. Wirt, Esq., will sail for home on the 24th.

Hon. Iram Derr was in town on Wednesday, looking hale and hearty.

Mr. and Mrs. Freas Brown returned from Ocean Grove last Friday evening.

Mr. B. F. Hartman will start on Monday next for Michigan, on a visit to friends.

Miss Mame Schoch has been visiting friends at Selinsgrove the past few weeks.

Miss Lottie Powell, of New York, was the guest of Mrs. L. S. Wintersteen last week.

Mr. C. F. Knapp is away from home this week, on a tour relating to insurance business.

Mr. Robert Stiff started last Monday for Dakota, where he goes to visit his daughter, Mrs. Lake, and her family.

Mr. W. N. Multer, Secretary of the Berwick Y. M. C. A., was in town on Tuesday, on business for the Association.

Mr. Caleb B. Hollenbeck, of Minnesota, spent a few weeks here visiting his sister, Mrs. N. S. Walker. He left for home on Monday.

Messrs. Ikeler and Reifsnyder, of Bloomsburg, came over last Monday on their bicycles and cleaned up our tennis players. *Catawissa Item.*

Mrs. Nuss, with her two daughters, Laura and Mamie, left last Tuesday evening for Wichita, Kansas, where she will continue to teach music.

Mr. Camden Mears started for the State Fair at Philadelphia on Monday, where he will exhibit the good features of his "Perfect Washer."

Mr. J. C. Wiegand, of Hazleton, Mr. G. M. Tustin, Miss Eliza Kuhn and Miss Hattie Fetterman of Bloomsburg started Wednesday for a trip to Ganoga Lake, Eaglesmere and other points.

The year is on its last quarter.

The yield of crabapples this year is very heavy.

Darkness comes a little earlier every evening.

First class cider barrels for sale at C. B. Robbins'. 9sep4t

Do not let stale flowers remain in a sick chamber.

The days and nights will be equal on the 23rd inst.

The public schools at Berwick opened last Monday.

The wise merchant now advertises his fall attractions.

For school supplies go to Mercer's drug and book store. sep9-2t.

A handsome line of Fall Overcoats—just received at Lowenberg's.

There are four lawn tennis courts and two tennis clubs in town.

Books, bags, book straps, school companions, at Clark's book store. sep9.

Bloomsburg is to have a ten-cent circus next week.

50 dozen more of the Wonderful White Shirt at 45c. each at Lowenberg's.

The weather prophets predict a pleasant Fall.

Remnants of Cassimeres—just the thing for boys' pants—at Lowenberg's.

Shamokin is making an earnest effort to organize a military company.

An elegant line of FALL HATS,
Just received at Lowenberg's.

Thursday, the 8th inst, was the last day for the registration and assessment of voters.

The deer-hunting season will open on October 1st and continue until December 15th.

A counterfeit two-dollar silver certificate is said to be in circulation. Look out for them.

A fine line of box papers, just open. Ask to see them. All prices at Clark's book store. sep9.

The Luzerne county fair will be held at Wyoming on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September.

School books, school stationery; everything needed in school work, at Clark's book store. sep9.

Stove dealers are now preparing for the Fall and Winter campaign. A brisk trade is anticipated.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the past Summer there has been comparatively little sickness.

H. W. Hartly has improved his premises on south Main street by building a new wooden fence.

A land slide occurred on the N. & W. B. railroad last Saturday, which delayed trains for a short time.

We tender thanks to Representative Fox for a copy of the Report of the State Commissioners of Fisheries.

The fence at the Third street public school-house has been much improved by a fresh coat of brown paint.

Schools are opening all over the country, and the familiar sound of the school bells is once more heard in the land.

Mr. George S. Robbins' new house, near the head of Main street, is nearly completed. It will be a fine building.

Good cheap Cassimeres sold at great bargains, by the yard, at Lowenberg's.

Mr. Wm. M. Hughes is attending the Lee Park races at Wilkesbarre this week and has entered several horses in them.

If you want a Truss that is comfortable to wear and cure rupture or hernia, call on Dr. J. Schuyler, at the hardware store. 9 2t

Quite a number of Masons will go to Scranton to-day (Friday) to attend the Institution of the Lodge of Perfection there.

School books of all kinds at Mercer's. Also tablets, slates, pencils, pens and holders, rubbers, rulers, &c., &c., at Mercer's.

The B. & S. bridge at Benton is nearly completed. It will probably be in readiness to run the engine over the last of this week.

The Brown family held their second annual reunion in Oak Grove Park yester day (Thursday). Quite a large number were present.

Steckel & Co., bakers and confectioners have had their delivery wagon repainted, and it now presents a very handsome appearance.

H. B. Clark, of H. B. Clark & Son, is now in New York buying goods for the fall trade. He expects to lay in a larger stock than usual.

The season for bass fishing extends from June 1 to January 31, a period of 8 months. It is the longest time allowed by law for catching fish.

Mr. J. Saltzer has placed a very attractive sign across Main street in front of his musical and sewing machine warerooms.—*Shickshinny Echo.*

A full line of FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS. Call and see the new styles at Lowenberg's. Perfect fit and perfect satisfaction always guaranteed.

The Methodist Sunday school held a picnic at Oak Grove Park on Thursday of last week. A large number were present, and a very pleasant day was spent.

The Kickapoo Indians seem to be flooding the country with their medicines. There are said to be many bands of them traveling through the United States.

Many of our merchants are arranging their show windows in an attractive manner in order to show to the best advantage the fall and winter goods they are receiving.

Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. J. H. Mercer to Miss Mame Brugler. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride next Thursday afternoon at 4.30 p. m.

We are sending out statements to all who are indebted to us for subscription for a year or more, and we hope that the notices will meet with ready responses during the present month.

The C. L. S. C. will meet at Rev. F. P. Manhart's study Monday, Sept. 12th at 7.30 p. m. All Chautauquans and all who desire to join the circle are cordially invited to be present.

Rev. A. B. Hooven, of Orangeville, and Rev. S. P. Boone, of Benton, attended the campmeeting at Patterson Grove, at Harveyville, Luzerne county, last week, and took part in the services.

James Pender was arrested at Easton, on Monday, for car robbery. He was formerly a brakeman on the D. L. & W. railroad. He is regarded as a dangerous man, and the worst tramp thief on the road.

The Agricultural Society have received their posters for the coming fair, and they have been put up at different places in town and through the county. They are the handsomest ones they have ever posted up.

Yesterday (Thursday) being Grand Army Day, Col. Ent Post G. A. R. went to Shenandoah to attend the celebration of it there. They left early in the morning, the band accompanying them, together with a number of citizens.

A Harvest Home will be held in the M. E. church yard at Lightstreet on Saturday, the 10th inst. Dinner and supper will be served, and addresses will be made by several ministers. Proceeds to go to repairing the church.

A very large supply of tablets, books, and all necessaries for school work at Mercer's.

Business on the canal now is very different from that of a few years ago. Then, driving along the banks, boats heavily loaded with coal were to be seen only short distances apart. Now, it is rather the exception than the rule to see a boat.

Slates! Slates! Large assortment of slates, single or double, book slates. All sizes and prices at Clark's book store. s9.

Oysters are now in season, and lovers of the bivalve can obtain them in all the different styles at the various restaurants and oyster saloons of town.

A profitable autumn retail trade is among the indications of the business barometer. The crops have been good and prices fair and producers will have plenty of cash to buy what they want.

The Northern Columbia and Southern Luz. County Agricultural Society Fair will be held at Berwick, September 21, 22, 23 and 24. The premiums for this year are more liberal than any of the previous years and everything points to a grand success.

Mr. Alfred McHenry, of Benton, started for Philadelphia Wednesday to buy a new stock of merchandise for the fall trade. Goods will be received next week. Look out for a fine stock at low prices. Mr. McHenry's nephew accompanied him to Philadelphia.

People who do much traveling will be glad to know that the Pennsylvania road has begun the sale of 1000-mile mileage books, the selling of which was stopped when the Inter-State Law went into effect. They are good, as before, on all branches of the road.

A gravel train on the P. & R. road came in collision with a freight train and was derailed Monday morning, near Williamsport. A brakeman named Joyce, living near Mahanoy Plane, was killed. None of the other train hands were injured, but traffic on the road was delayed several hours by the accident.

Many people from this and neighboring towns have visited Lily Pond, on Pond Hill, three miles from Pond Hill station, on the line of the N. & W. B. railroad. It is a beautiful place, the pond being completely surrounded with trees, and its borders covered with water lilies. It would be a fine place for a Summer resort.

The Columbia County Fair will be held at Bloomsburg on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th. Excursion rates can be obtained on all railroads. There will be $3000 paid in premiums this year. Farmers should begin now to look over their products and pick out the finest for exhibition.

The "poverty dance" is the latest innovation. Invitations printed on straw board and enclosed in cheap yellow envelopes are circulated. Tickets for the ball are forty-six cents, and supper, nineteen cents. No gentleman is allowed to participate, who has less than two patches on his clothes and the ladies are dressed in calico.

A newspaper reporter was discussing advertising methods with an extensive soap advertiser recently, and remarked that he had never seen any of his advertisements on rocks and buildings. The soap maker replied: "I have confined my advertisements entirely to newspapers. The man who does not read a newspaper does not use soap."

The Normal school opened Tuesday with a greater number of strange faces than has been seen at the opening day of the Fall term. The indications are that the attendance will be greater than it has ever been in the history of the school. The addition of the new teachers was a wise act, since so many new scholars have put in an appearance.

Mr. Oscar Lowenberg has accepted a position in a retail clothing store at Charleston, now the capitol of West Virginia. He went to Philadelphia Thursday of last week and from there went to Charleston arriving in the latter place early Monday morning. Oscar had a wide circle of friends in this place who will miss his genial company.

Mrs. M. A. Smith is ready to begin her fall term in music. Pupils can begin at any time, and can take one or two lessons a week, either at their homes, or at the teacher's residence, as it suits their convenience. The prices are the same as charged by other teachers. For particulars call at residence, Mrs. Ent's house, next door to Dr. Willitts' office. tf

A large number of people, including many from a distance, attended the opening of the St. Charles Hotel at Berwick on Thursday night of last week. A fine supper, containing many delicacies of the season, was partaken of with great enjoyment by the guests. Mr. Klase is the proprietor and he knows well how to cater to the wants of the public.

Father Thomas McGovern, of Danville, is said to have been selected by the Sacred College of the Propaganda at Rome, as a successor to the late Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg. He has been for fourteen years rector of St. John's Church, Danville. This Bishropic has been vacant for nearly a year and Father McGovern's friends will be glad to hear of his appointment.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Northumberland will be held at Jersey Shore, on September 28 and 29. The following ladies of Bloomsburg are officers of the society: Mrs. Wm. Neal, vice president; Mrs. S. Mitchell, treasurer, and Miss Eva Rupert, corresponding secretary. This is the fourth meeting of the society.

The Evangelical church on Fourth street, having recently been renovated by painting the interior and neatly frescoing the walls, will be reopened for divine service on next Sabbath afternoon. Services will commence at 2.30 o'clock. Rev. A. S. Baumgardner of Danville will preach in the afternoon and evening, and sing some of his sweetest solos. All are cordially invited. Rev. J. F. Shultz, pastor.

The grounds at the Normal now present a beautiful appearance, and it can safely be said that there is not a prettier Normal school in the State. The handsome buildings, the finely kept lawns with the fountain in the centre, and bordered with beautiful flower beds, the fine situation and view from the grounds, all combine to make it one of the prettiest and most desirable schools in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Conrad Bittenbender returned from Lincoln, Nebraska, Friday evening of last week. He has been away from Bloomsburg nearly two years. Lincoln is now the most rapid growing city in the west. The price of land increased during the two years from $50 an acre, as high as $1000. The city is but 15 years old and has a population of over 50,000. Mr. Bittenbender expects to remain in the east.

On Thursday afternoon of last week Miss Lulu May Keller and Charles W. Miller, both of Mifflinville, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William F. Keller, of that place. Rev. J. D. W. Deaver, of the M. E. church, tied the nuptial knot, before a large number of friends and relatives. Numerous costly presents were received by the happy couple, who, after the wedding supper, departed for Wilkes-Barre, where Mr. Miller is engaged in business.

Underclothing—great bargains—must be sold. Call and see. At Lowenberg's.

Miss Sade C. Ohl and Mr. C. F. Girton were united in marriage last Wednesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents in Buckhorn. A small number of friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony, and joined in their congratulations to the happy couple.

Harry, the eight-year-old son of David Boody, of Rupert, was drowned in the canal, near the aqueduct, on Sunday, about noon. He stepped on a log and slipped into the water. His brother was with him, but was unable to render him any assistance. The body was recovered.

Charley Soo, a Mongolian, was married to Mrs. Mary Hanold, at the laundry of Sing Kee, last Tuesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Stuart Mitchell. The bride was a Wilkes-Barrean and Charley formerly kept a laundry at Danville. The couple have bought out Sing Kee's laundry and will continue to run it. Sing Kee has gone to Sunbury, where he will continue in the laundry business.

The State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, will begin its nineteenth year on Tuesday, September 6, 1887.

Candidates for the Senior Class will present themselves before the Faculty on Monday, Aug. 22, and the State examination will begin on the 23d. The class already promises to be the largest ever enrolled here. Many prepared here have taken high standing in college. The school gives thorough training in the common branches.

Send for catalogue. 4ta19

Mrs. Deborah Harrison died at her home on East street last Friday morning about five o'clock, aged seventy-six years and four months. She was the widow of the late Canfield Harrison. She had been an invalid for a very long time, and had not been away from her home for four or five years previous to her death. Her death was not, therefore, unexpected. Funeral services were held at the house on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, and the remains were interred in Rosemont cemetery.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Sept. 6, 1887:

Mrs. Emily Hower, William Hummel, Samuel Jackson, I. M. Pease, Harry Shoemaker, Mrs. W. K. Wilkins.

CARDS.

S. J. Eakman (2), George Fenstermacher, Mr. E. Goss, John Harmony, O. E. McBride, Sam Meredith, Mrs. Sarah Whitenight.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The tennis tournament spoken of last week was not finished on Wednesday, and playing therefore continued all day Thursday, and until Friday noon. Prizes were awarded as follows: Misses Mary McKelvy and Jennie Evans received the prize for ladies' double, Messrs. Ikeler and Thorn for gents' double, Miss Mary McKelvy and Mr. W. S. Rishton for ladies' and gents' double, and Mr. Rishton received the prize for gents' single. No ladies' singles were played. The tournament was well attended every day.

A castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle was organized at Centralia July 23d, with 40 members, and $150 invested. Mr. R. M. Lashell is the Grand Chief. These organizations are being formed in all counties of the state. There are now over 200 castles with a membership of nearly 25,000. Philadelphia alone has nearly 10,000 members and an investment of nearly $100,000. Jay DeeBarnes, S. E. Cor. Marshall and Greene streets, Philadelphia, is the Grand Master, who will gladly give any information in reference to organizing new castles.

Two employes on the B. & S. road were badly injured last Monday. Will Leary, a trainman, while coupling cars on the early morning train before its departure up the road, had his left hand caught between the bumpers, and badly crushed. Dr. Willits dressed the hand. James Woods, another trainman, had his hand caught in the same way at Benton in the evening, before the return trip. He was brought to town and his wounds were dressed by Dr. McKelvy. Fortunately no bones were broken, and the hands will both probably be all right again.

The Fourth Annual Reunion of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry will meet at Sunbury on Wednesday, September 28th. It is expected that it will be the best reunion ever held by this regiment. Many officers and men have already signified their intention to be present; among them will be General Gregg, General J. K. Robison, Major Robinson, Captains Rush, Ressler, Caughey, Billings, Swank, Lieutenants Dunn, McDowell, Ball, Backus, and others. Orders for excursion tickets over roads within the state may be had on application to the Secretary, F. D. Garman, Mifflintown, Pa.

S. B. Stillwell, a State fish commissioner living at Scranton, has received information in regard to the fish pirates on the Susquehanna between Beach Haven and Berwick, and the State Board of Fishery Commissioners will now take the matter in hand. Against John Chamberlain, of Berwick, special complaint is made; he is said to have no less than seventeen fish dams in operation. All of these illegal dams have been destroyed time and again by officers, but they have been as often rebuilt by the law breakers. A barricade for the dams has been erected on the river above Berwick, and it will now take a strong force of officers to remove them.

The Bloomsburg base-ball club went to Nanticoke last Saturday, and played the Nanticoke nine on their grounds, the game resulting in the defeat of the Nanticokers by the following score:

Bloomsburg	2 1 0 8 1 0 3 1 6—22
Nanticoke	0 1 0 0 0 0 5 5 4—13

The Nanticoke club had better give up trying to beat our nine. This is the third time they have played them this summer, and every game resulted in the total defeat of Nanticoke. We heard recently that they wanted to bet $300 they could beat the Bloom nine with the same club that played last Saturday. If they have that sum of money on hand, and are anxious to get rid of it, they can't find an easier way to do it.

As stated last week, Mr. John A. Gruver died at Nanticoke on Wednesday, 30th inst. His death occurred at the home of his son, Mr. George Gruver, at that place, about 12.30 a. m. Mr. Gruver has suffered from kidney affections for two or three years, and this it was that caused his death. It was illness that caused him to give up his hotel business at Nanticoke and remove to this town, where he has lived since. He bore up bravely until a few days before his death, when he gave up and took to his bed. Mr. Gruver had many friends here, as well as in Wilkesbarre and Nanticoke, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The funeral took place at Nanticoke last Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, and was largely attended. The remains were taken in charge by the Masonic fraternity.

Collectors' receipt books and notices for sale at this office. tf.

The School Muddle.

The Board of Directors of Bloom School District has reached no compromise on the matter of the election of a Principal, and the schools were not opened on Monday morning. A. W. Fry, janitor of the Third street school house, was directed by Messrs. Kramer, Rabb, Rosenstock and Brown to have the building in readiness for school on Monday morning, but on Saturday night Isaiah Hagenbuch, President of the board, went to the janitors of both buildings and demanded the keys, and thus prevented the schools from opening. At one of the meetings of the board a proposition was made by Messrs. Kramer, Rabb and Rosenstock to compromise the matter by employing Mr. Beckley at $900, but this was rejected. Subsequently an offer was made to accept it, and then it was rejected by the other side.

William Kramer, Henry Rosenstock and William Rabb, three of the directors, held that as all of the teachers had been elected except the Principal, that the schools should open Monday morning, without a Principal, and that those teachers elected should proceed with their work. These three directors, therefore, upon legal advice, directed the janitors to go to the Secretary of the Board, Mr. J. J. Lawall, and demand the keys to the building. When Mr. Hagenbuch obtained the keys from the janitors he said he would give them to the Secretary and they could get them of him. When the janitors waited upon Mr. Lawall he said he did not have the keys. The janitors were directed then to go to the school buildings and effect an entrance. Accordingly, the doors were opened and the bells rung. Only a few of the teachers responded. In the evening a meeting was held of all the teachers and the three directors who favored opening the schools. A resolution was passed that all teachers would be present next morning to open the schools regularly. Tuesday morning the bells were rung at the appointed time and the schools opened. The attendance was fully as large as other years, and the work of arranging the classes proceeded without any disturbance.

Should there be any further trouble in selecting a teacher of the high school the only solution to the difficulty is by taking it into court under the following Act of 1854:

"If all the members of any board of directors or controllers shall refuse or neglect to perform their duties by levying the tax required by law, and to put or keep the schools in operation so far as the means of the district will admit, or shall neglect or refuse to perform any other duty enjoined by law, the court of quarter sessions of the proper county may upon complaint in writing of any six taxable citizens of the district, and on due proof thereof, declare their seats vacant and appoint others in their stead, until the next annual election for directors."

A case was recently decided by Judge Pershing in Schuylkill county, where the board failed to organize because none of its members could obtain a majority of votes for president. The court held that this was such neglect of duty as to justify the court in declaring their seats vacant, and to appoint others in their stead.

Many people refuse to take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of consumption, scrofula and bronchitis. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

Are you going to school? Then examine the tablets at Clark's book store. s9.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1887.

Pres't Cleveland's "luck," which was such a noticeable feature of his early career—that is, from the time he was elected Sheriff till his elevation to the Presidency—has become almost proverbial, so that many regard the great Reformer of the Democracy as a veritable "man of Destiny," and they consider the fortunes of the party safe while entrusted to his uniformly successful leadership. As remember the Buchard alliteration, the rainy day in New York and the victory won by some twelve hundred plurality! Since his inauguration all of the President's Democratic rivals have been removed by death, and his former competitors have done nothing to improve their chances; true, Blaine has kissed the Blarney stone, but he has since forfeited the support of the Irish vote by hobnobbing with the Prince of Wales and winning British popularity.

Butler has placed himself on record as favoring the wholesale pensioning of soldiers, including even the Ex-Confederates; St. John has had enough and declines another nomination. But last, though not least, Belva Lockwood must be considered. She is a resident of Washington, and shall be permitted to tell her own story, which she does as follows: "To quote several illustrious examples, 'I am out of politics' just now. The Woman Suffrage Party will be in the field, however, you can depend upon that, for we will never give up the fight until the victory is won. Now, I think we ought to nominate the most popular woman in the country for President in 1888. I have been looking over the list of candidates, and I have come to the conclusion that Mrs. Cleveland is that woman. Nominate Mrs. Cleveland for President and we will sweep the country. She is my candidate." Gen. Sherman has also made the same nomination, and so between Cleveland and Cleveland the Democratic regime should be prolonged for another term at least.

Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle are the guests of President and Mrs. Cleveland at Oak View, and rumor has it that the visit is not entirely of a social character—that, in fact, a tariff scheme is being formulated, the financial features of which are the abolition of the tobacco tax, non-interference with the whisky tax, and a large reduction in the customs duties on the necessities of life—the internal revenue feature to be admitted only as a compromise in consideration of a very positive reduction in duties. This is said to be the outline of the Administration programme. Secretary Fairchild and Mr. Mills, who is regarded as the coming chairman of the Committee on the Ways and Means, will, it is said, join the conference next week. I am convinced that at the coming session the whole influence of the President will be exerted in behalf of a conservative re-adjustment of the tariff, and I think, with a flattering prospect of success.

Secretary Bayard expresses the hope that the solution of the annoying Canadian fisheries dispute, which has been a bone of contention between the United States and England nearly a hundred years, is now at hand, as an International Commission of the ablest statesmen of the two countries will soon meet in this city for the purpose of deliberating upon that vexed question. If the President and his advisers can settle the disputed Canadian boundary line in a satisfactory manner, it will certainly be the greatest triumph of American diplomacy of the present century.

The doctors have captured the Capital; they are here in full force from every State and Territory of the Union, and from nearly every foreign nation, and their Medical Congress meets to-day. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that the results of this meeting will mark the beginning of a new era in the history and practice of the healing art. Many of the large drug firms of the country are utilizing the occasion as a vast advertising scheme, and some of the exhibits of drugs and medical appliances would do credit to an international exposition. One house, it is said, has expended $46,000 in such a display. The doctors will probably agree with the opinion of the novelist, Wm. Howells, who pronounces Washington the "most charming city in the world." Although they visit the city where malaria most prevails, still, it is believed, the doctors will not mind a trifle like that.

Rules, pens, inks, pencils, pads, tablets, drawing books at Clark's book store.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

The earliest signs of life at the State Agricultural Fair, which is now held every year at Philadelphia, always appear about the Wanamaker building, which was erected in a trice in 1876 entirely for its own exhibit. The annual shows are always interesting, but to single interest in all the spacious grounds and structures ever compare with Wanamaker's. And it's always new. There is an invention of display, always seeking some original form of grouping, and finding it. The visitor of this year finds little except the building itself to suggest the display of last year and the year before, and, whatever subjects for criticism may be found, surely sameness and dullness are not among them.

A sort of preview of the exhibition has been given us. Chaos everywhere else, order here; while the general exhibition labors on, doubtful when order will reign, and the excited, anxious exhibitor pants and sweats in nervous effort to be ready, the calmness of careful forethought and complete preparation pervades Wanamaker's.

In fantastic relief and judicious contrast are furniture, carpets, curtains, lamps, geneva music-boxes house furnishings, men's furnishings, women's dresses, laces, and scores of things more from the great bazaar on Market street. A visitor to the Fair will miss it if he misses Wanamaker's. The show as a whole is delightful to contemplate. There is beauty of color and art in arrangement, giving a most pleasing general effect, and there is interesting detail that will please and instruct—more especially the feminine mind. And there is in the miniature show a reflection of the great Wanamaker's that tells the story of modern trade and its relation to the consumer.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 5, 1887.

Store open all day on Saturday.

Of course you will come to Philadelphia during the Constitutional Centennial. It will be a grand and memorable occasion. The Trades display, the Military display, the reception by President Cleveland, the oration by Justice Miller, the public and private decorations, the crowds, the hurrah, will be something to think about and talk about with pleasure as long as memory lasts. Half the fun may be lost if you don't know the points of interest in town. We have a plump, 200-page "DICTIONARY OF PHILADELPHIA," with a large map of the city, which you can get for 25 cents—31 cents by mail. It won't tell you anything about the Constitutional Centennial, but it will answer any other question you care to ask about Philadelphia.

Low priced Dress Goods. New things. Just out of the cases from over the sea. From the looms of the most cunning weavers of Europe. Cheap labor, cheap raw material, and *the best machinery* make it possible to sell these stuffs for so little. You will wonder as you look.

Saxony Plaids. Fine, handsome, rich. The sheen of silk, the blending of exquisite tints in every pattern. 50c.

Cloth Plaids. Small figures, modest. A soft and clinging stuff that drapes like camels'-hair. 13 colorings, 37½ cents.

Plaids of 35 or 40 styles on grounds of green, brown, navy, garnet, blue. Firm, strong, good to wear. You will look twice before you know them from expensive goods. Full of substance and service. And pretty, too. 25 cents.

Homespun. Good, quiet colors (5 of them). Good, quiet stuffs. Stand-bys, without pretense or sham. 25 cents.

Of the 12½ cent things a great variety—Beiges, Brocades, Cashmeres in all the Autumn colorings. Serviceable and good looking. $1.50 for a 12-yard dress! Heaps of the Cashmere sold for foundation skirts.

BOOK NEWS for September, with portrait of John Burroughs, author and essayist, is now ready. 5 cents, 50 cents a year.

In this number appears the first of a series of "Studies of Prominent Contemporaneous Novelists," by Mr. Maurice Thompson, a caustic yet discriminating critic. He deals with Count Tolstoi this time. Whatever your view of the famous Russian, you will find in Mr. Thompson's article much food for thought. So you will also in a dozen other articles in September BOOK NEWS. There are many new features in this issue. The "Wanamaker Descriptive Price List of New Books," of course. May save you the price of a year's subscription on a single volume.

There is no handier shoe for a young man than the Congress; dressy too. The new patent goring is warranted, and it does not bind the ankle. New style just here. Fine calf, hand-welt, $5.

For a handsome, knock-about shoe we know of no other for $3 equal to "the Wanamaker."

A new lot of French calf hand-sewed Waukenphast, every pair warranted, $7.

Another surprise in Black Cachemire Silk. From the looms of Von Beckerath. Thorough in the make, natural dye, 23½ inches wide. $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, and $1.75. We think these prices are 20 per cent under those of any similar silks within your reach.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

Minnesota and Northwestern R. R.

Between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis and between Chicago, Dubuque and Des Moines, Iowa. Two Limited Trains each way Daily. 29s45.

THE
Kansas Trust & Banking Comp'y,
OF ATCHISON, KANSAS.
SENATOR INGALLS, - - - President.
Offers guaranteed Farm Bonds of Eastern Kansas. Semi-annual coupons payable at the Chatham National Bank, New York.
Eastern office: 187 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
R. M. MANLEY, Gen'l M'g'r. Send for Pamphlet. ritsep9.

MARRIED.

BERGER—HARLAN.—At the residence of J. M. Girton, near Jerseytown, August 25, 1887, by Rev. J. Guldin, Mr. Harrison E. Berger to Miss Sarah M. Harlan.

HESS—RICHART.—At the Reformed parsonage, Bloomsburg, Pa., August 13, 1887, by Rev. J. S. Wagner, Mr. William E. Hess to Miss Mattie J. Richart, both of Forks, Columbia county, Pa.

CROFT—JENKINS.—At the same place, by the same, August 17, 1887, Mr. James Croft to Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, both of Danville, Pa.

BOWER—FOLK.—At the same place, by the same, September 1, 1887, Mr. Cyrus F. Bower, of Mooresburg, Pa., to Miss Lydia C. Folk, of Buckhorn, Pa.

SHULTZ—ECKENROTH.—At the same place, by the same, September 1, 1887, Mr. Miles Shultz to Miss Leah Eckenroth, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria are spread by contagion, by the transfer of living matter. These particles come from the skin, the membranous lining of the mouth, nose and throat, and from the intestines and urinary organs. Disinfect promptly and thoroughly with Darbys Prophylactic Fluid, the great germ destroyer.

Prof. H. T. Lupton, of the Vanderbilt University, Tenn., says: "As a disinfectant and detergent Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted."

I had kidney disorder and say for the good of others that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite remedy cured me. Rev. S. C. Chandler, Lebanon Springs, N. Y. I had stone in the bladder and gravel in the kidneys. I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and am now well.—E. D. Parsons, Rochester, N. Y. Price $1. Send 2-cent stamp to Dr. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for a book on kidney, liver and blood disorders. Mention this paper. sep2d4t.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Muslins—7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 9-4 and 10-4, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Received direct from importers—first-class barber supplies at Louis Viereck's Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon, Exchange Hotel, under Clark's book store. Clean towel to every customer. Particular attention given to ladies' and children's hair cutting. sep9tf.

2000 yards silk velvet ribbons, at less than half price, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

The 5-ct. dark calico in short lengths, at I. W. Hartman & Son's, is the best grade.

Shipping tags, with or without strings at the COLUMBIAN office.

Have you seen the new dress trimmings at I. W. Hartman & Son's?

M'KILLIP, Photographer & Crayon Artist, Bloomsburg, Pa. Fine Cabinet Portraits, only $3 a dozen. Instantaneous Process used.

I. W. Hartman & Son's new dress goods department does sell the dresses. Go and see their twenty-five styles of cloth. 31c. to $1.40 per yard.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Economy and strength are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the only medicine of which "100 doses one dollar" is true.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt. troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.—Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember: — No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

GRAPE CULTURE AND PORT WINE.—Mr. A. Speer, of New Jersey, one of the largest grape producers in the East, commenced, but a few years ago, in a small way, now controls large vineyards of the Oporto Grape, from which his famous Port Grape Wine and Burgundy are made, which chemists and physicians say rival the world for their purity and beneficial effects on weakly and aged persons and the consumptive. For sale by druggists.

An important element of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar headline, "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who des

The First Book Printed in English North America.

Books and papers are so plentiful that many of our readers seldom think about the time when neither were printed in America. And how inconvenient it would be, if we, like some of the old settlers, were limited to one book in a colony. Yet, we are informed that this book was so well read that all the childred could read.

Two hundred and forty-nine years ago (1638), an enthusiastic Puritan raised money by subscription in Holland and England to purchase a printing machine for British North America. As soon as the machine was procured, this reverend gentleman, Mr. Jesse Glover, in company with his wife and Stephen Daye, a printer, set sail for the land much in need of books. Glover died before reaching the continent, but his widow set up the machine in Cambridge. In 1639, Daye printed the Freedman's Oath and an "Almanack" for New England. The next year the "psalter" was printed. Its title was "The whole Book of Psalms Faithfully translated into English Metre." Whereunto is prefixed a discourse declaring not only the lawfulness, but also the necessity of "Heavenly Ordinance of Singing Scripture Psalms in the Churches of God." Such was the title given to the noted "Bay Psalm Book." Richard Mather, Rev. Thomas Weld, Rev. John Elliot and others contributed separate divisions of the translation. The book was a small 8vo of 295 unnumbered pages. It contained much bad print and plenty of bad paper. The preface covered twelve pages. An extract of the 133 psalm will give an idea of its crude form.

"How good and sweet to see,
Its for brethren to dwell
Together in unitee:
It's like choice ayle that fell,
The head upon,
That down did flow
The beard unto,
Beard Aaron:"

Not all were as unpolished as this, but none received a master finish.

There are few copies of the first edition, and these have a commercial value of $1000; or, even more. One copy is in the library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester. Two copies of the Prince collection are in the Boston public library. One of the last named copies belonged to Richard Mather, and afterwards, was the property of his son Increase. This copy with four others was deposited by Prince in the Old South Church. It was from the Mather book that Dr. Shurtleff made an exact reprint of 71 copies. This reprint copy sells from $50 to $100. Another copy of the original is said to be in possession of George Livermore's widow. Cornelius Vanderbuilt purchased a copy for $1200. He had it elegantly bound and enclosed in a morocco case.

A second edition was made in 1647. Of this, the only known copy belongs to Mr. Harris of Providence. He gave $435 for it. The Dunster revision, printed by Samuel Green, was made in 1650. It contained an edition 46 pages, and many corrections. There may have been 50 editions of this revision. Thomas Price made a revision which was printed in 1758. You may judge from the following stanza the value of Price's revision.

"O, blessed man walk not in
The counsel of ill men,
Nor stands within the sinner's ways;
Nor scoffer's seats sit in."

John Elliot added the Psalm Book to his Indian Testament in 1661, entitled, "Wame ketoo homae Uketoo-homaongash David." L. J.

Marriage Customs in Southern Siberia.

There is one thing rarely omitted from female custom, which is a silver amulet hanging on the breast, in the form of a kernel, cylinder or triangle, containing Muhammadan writing or perhaps prayer, and given by the husbond at the time of marriage. The various circumstances connected with marriage among the Kirghese remind one strongly of patriarchial times. Fifteen is the marriageable age, and preliminiaries are commenced by the parents of the bridegroom sending a deputation of match makers to the parents of the bride, offering presents, and among them a dish specially prepared for the occasion of liver and mutton fat, which signifies that they mean matrimony. After this the compliment is returned by presents and a similar dish sent by the girl's parents to those of the bridegroom. The bride's father then summons a meeting of kinsmen to consider the *kalim*, or gross amount to be paid for the bride. The *kalim* may consist of forty, sixty or one hundred sheep, or from nine to forty-seven head of cattle, besides which *kalim* the bridegroom has to give at least two presents of camels, horses, cows, firearms, or *khalats*. These things decided, the bride's father sends to the bridegroom's *aul* for the *kalim* and one of the presents, after which the bridegroom takes the other present and goes to see the bride for the first time. Not that he can easily change his mind when things have gone thus far, for the delivery of his present virtually seals the marriage contract, and he is so firmly betrothed that should he die before the time of marriage the intended wife has to go home to his parents and be taken for the wife of the next son. *Vice versa*, if during the period of betrothal the girl should die, her parents are bound to give instead their next daughter, or in default of one, to return the *kalim* and pay a fine.

When the period of betrothal is at an end the bridegroom goes to the *aul* of his bride, who is given up by her parents, with a dowry of a tent, a camel or riding-horse, cattle and a bride's head dress, besides a bed, crockery, and a trunk of wearing apparel. On the wedding night the mullah, or priest, places the bride and bridegroom in the midst of a tent, puts before them a covered cup of water, and begins the prayers. Then he asks the contracting parties if it is with their full consent they engage themselves to be married, and three times gives them the water to drink. Mullahs sometimes put in the water vessel an arrow with a tuft of hair tied thereto from the mane of the bride's horse, or one of her ribbons; others dip therein a paper of written prayers. The happy completion of a marriage is followed among the Kirghese by feasting and games, and then the newly married depart to the bridegroom's *aul*, with the camels carrying the trousseau, and the portion of his wealth which a father gives to each of his daughters on her marriage.—DR. HENRY LANSDELL, in *Harper's Magazine for September*.

There is a good deal of food for contemplation in the remark attributed to a Pacific coast Chinaman. He was taken to see one of the booming new towns, where all the outlying country was laid out in city lots, and he took it all in. When he returned home he was asked what he thought of it, and answered, "Too muchee by and by."—*Hartford Courant*.

Four Men Killed.

FALL OF 65 FEET WITH A BROKEN SCAFFOLD.

WILLIAMSPORT, Aug. 31.—Six men were working this forenoon on a scaffold inside a tower of the Annunciation Catholic church in course of erection here. The scaffold was composed of four timbers, fitting into the masonry at the ends and covered with boards. Raphael Buck, John Raible, John Winner and Charles Moburg, and John Frederick and D. E. Heberling, helpers, were the men on the scaffold. At about ten o'clock Moburg wheeled a barrow of stone upon the scaffold, and when he dumped the barrow the timbers broke and the scaffold fell. The distance to the bottom of the tower was 65 feet. Moburg struck on his head and was picked up dead. He was twenty-one years old and not married. Buck died within ten minutes. He leaves a family. Raible was impaled on a sharp stone. He died after being taken to the hospital. He was twenty-six years old and leaves a wife and child. Winner also died in the hospital. He was about forty years old. The foreman of the masons is John Axman and he was working under Gottlieb Waltz, of this city. Father Garney, of the church, was on the scaffold a few minutes before it fell.

A remarkable feature of the accident is the experience of Frederick and Heberling, the helpers. Frederick had just loaded some stone and had one foot outside of the tower and one on the scaffolding when the structure fell. He grasped at a board overhead, threw himself backward and thus saved his life. Heberling escaped the fate of his companions by grabbing at the wall. His hands touched the top of the uncompleted tower, and he was able to raise himself up and crawl out upon the roof of the church. Frederick says that as the men fell they shrieked "Oh!" oh!" Three workmen were engaged in the windows at the base of the tower when the scaffold fell. They saved their lives by jumping out on the Fourth street pavement. One of them, a boy, received a slight wound. John Axman, the foreman, had a narrow escape. He stepped off the scaffold but a moment before it fell.

Babies.

A DOZEN AND ONE SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT THE LITTLE TOTS OF HUMANITY.

Receiving the card of a little stranger who had arrived at the home of a friend a few weeks before, we hastened at once to bear our greeting gift and congratulations, and were about entering baby's reception room when we were met by the head nurse, a good, comfortable-looking Scotch woman, who would on no account allow us to come in without first removing our gloves and veils.

"Surely the bonnie bit laddie wouldna hae look at a'," she said, as she watched us divest ourselves of the objectionable articles; "and now you maun a' mak a guid wish for baith soul and body when you tak him in your arms."

We willingly complied with this request, and delighted her beyond all reason by accidentally giving the child his full name as he opened his eyes and gazed into vacancy, although apparently at us.

"Indeed, mistress, he is sure to be a credit to his father and the kirk, forby the guid look that maun follow a child that answers sae readily to his name!"

In many parts of both England and Scotland at the present time a new baby is presented with an egg, which represents both meat and drink, salt, which savors everything, bread, the staff of life, matches to light it through the world, and a coin, that it may never want money.

It is thought to be very lucky for a child to cry at baptism.

Be sure and let the baby have or touch the thing that he starts after when he takes his first step, even if it is the moon—he must be let touch something high, on which its light shines—and then he will always get his wishes.

He should be taken into the sunhght first on a Sabbath day, put into short clothes, and in fact all changes made upon that day.

And so on, all through our darling's cradle life are such fancies talked about, believed, and often practiced by those who rock the cradle; and what harm can it do to believe that when our baby smiles in his sleep he is talking with angels, or that when we see a shooting-star some baby's soul is on its way to this earth?

The Aims and Duties of a Journalist.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana recently rendered a decision in a newspaper case in which the following wise observations were made upon the duty and province of the newspaper:

"Surely newspapers have some object higher than mere money making. As operated in modern times they are something more than mere advertising mediums, or even purveyors of news. They are organs of public opinion, instructors of the people, advocates of certain fixed policies and principles, the promotion of which must gratify the intellectual and moral desires of their proprietors, even if they do not in all cases advance their pecuniary interests. We might well conceive that, though offered ample pecuniary inducements to advocate principles or causes which they disbelieve, or to abstain from advocating those which they approve, worthy journalists would reject such propositions with the scorn which they deserve.

The *National Defender*, in commenting upon this, very properly says: "This is the first time within our knowledge that a court of law has ventured to define the proper aims and duties of the journalist. The opinion is sound and it shows that the judges have a much higher and nobler conception of the power and influence of journalism than very many who are engaged in that profession."

A Calf With a Human Head.

A few days since a gentleman near Boswel's Depot, on the Richmond and Alleghany railroad, missed a cow. He searched for her and when he found her she had given birth to what should have been a calf, and yet, with all other formations of such, from the shoulder out, was to be seen the neck and head of a woman with all the symmetry thereof, and, furthermore, the hair on this strange head was parted or had gracefully fallen back on each side, as ladies usually part theirs. The nose, eyes and other features of its face were clearly and beutifully developed as that of a woman's. In a word, from the shoulder out, was human in form and the body that of a beast. The truth of this statement can be verified by gentlemen of veracity.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

Some one says the age of a political party may be told by the rings.

Who Wrote Shakespeare.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY CONTENDS THAT BACON IS THE TRUE BARD.

The *World* recently contained a very elaborate exposition of Ignatius Donnelly's attempt to dethrone Shakespeare and award the honor of the authorship of the so-called Shakespeare plays to Lork Bacon. The article was written by Professor Thomas Davidson, a well known scholar, philosopher and critic. Mr. Davidson has recently paid Mr. Donnelly a visit at his home at Hastings, Minnesota, examined the manuscript of his forthcoming work, the "Great Cryptogram," had the main features of the cipher explained to him and obtained permission to report. Before examining Mr. Donnelly's work Mr. Davidson was an entire skeptic in regard to the Bacon theory, but he now admits that he is very much shaken in his belief that the plays were written by Shakespeare and declares that, if they had come down to us without any author's name attached, they would have been unhesitatingly attributed to Bacon. He says he reached this conviction altogether apart from the cipher.

The article gives a brief summary of the results reached in Mr. Donnelly's book. The book is divided into two parts—an argument and a demonstration. The former collects, arranges and sums up all the arguments that have been put forward in the last thirty years in favor of the Baconian theory and adds a number. The author first endeavors to show that the education and character of Shakespeare were such that it is ridiculous to imagine that he could have written plays which are distilled from all the wisdom and learning of the world. He shows that his education must have been extremely meagre, while that of the author of the plays was broad and deep.

He shows Shakespeare to have been steeped in almost every kind of vice, dying in the prime of life from the results of a three day's drunken spree. He next shows that there is no record that Shakespeare ever owned a library or even a book, and that not a single scrap of manuscript of his has come down to us, not even a letter to any of the numerous men with whom he is known to have been acquainted, and that there is extant no letter addressed to him except one asking for a loan of money.

Having demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the author of the plays was not Shakespeare, Mr. Donnelly next proceeds to prove that he was Bacon. After adducing evidence to show that Bacon was a poet and the author of the plays a profound and learned philosopher, he treats of the geography of the plays. While Stratford-upon-Avon (where Shakespeare was born) is never once mentioned in the plays, St. Albans, the home of Bacon, is mentioned twenty-three times. He next shows that the politics and the religion of the writer of the plays are identical with Bacon's politics and religion and that what Bacon declared to be his great life purpose is fully exemplified in the plays. A chapter is devoted to Bacon's reasons for concealment.

It appears, accordingly to Mr. Donnelly, not only that Bacon wrote works which he never publicly acknowledged, but that he is addressed by one of his friends as the greatest wit in England, though not known as such by his own name. Among the reasons for concealment Mr. Donnelly puts the political tendency of some of the plays, which was to encourage treason.

The first part of the work closes with a long list of parallelisms between Bacon's acknowledged works and the Shakesperean plays—identical expressions, metaphors, opinions, quotations, studies, errors, use of unusual words, character and style.

The result of the whole argument, according to Mr. Davidson, is to leave upon the mind a strong impression that if Bacon was not the sole author of the plays, he had, at least, a principal hand in them, supplying the scholarship, the art and the philosophy.

After the argument making the authorship of Bacon probable comes the demonstration, that is the cipher narrative, which has already aroused so much interest in the public. The article in the *World* tells how Mr. Donnelly came to look for a cipher and the laborious process by which he found it, as he believes.

Mamie's Cablegram.

A Hartford man whose wife was going abroad, asked her to telegraph him a word or two letting him know of her safe arrival in New York. In a few hours he received the following message, "collect."

"DEAR GEORGE: Arrived here safely at fifteen minutes after 6. The train was due at 6, but we were delayed fifteen minutes while en route. Had a perfectly lovely trip. Don't worry about me, I'll get along all right. And take good care of yourself. Be so careful about taking cold this damp weather. Remember you are to keep on your flannels until the 15th of June. Be sure and have the house open and aired as often as once a week. Remember what I told you about your socks and shirts. Don't forgot to keep the basement door locked. Write every day. I'm sure I'll have a lovely time. So good in you to let me go. You must come over after me in August. Forever and ever and ever yours, MAMIE.

An hour later Mamie was pained to receive the following reply to her "word or two:"

"Don't cable anything from Liverpool. I'm a ruined man if you do. GEORGE."

In many localities Hood's Sarsaparilla is in such general demand that it is the recognized family medicine. People write that "the whole neighborhood is taking it," etc. Particularly is this true of Lowell, Mass., where it is made, and where more of Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold than of any other sarsaparill or blood purifier. It is the great remedy for debility, scrofula, dyspepsia, biliousness, or any disease caused by impure blood. Give it a trial.

ITEMS.

The oldest lawsuit in Illinois has been on the docket for forty-two years. It began about a $2 hog, and cost the principles about $7,000.

An Ohio man sold his wife for $600 the other day, while a New York woman sold her husband for $100,000. Thus is the law of demand and supply illustrated.

Professor Brooks, of the Red House Observatory at Phelps, N. Y., has confirmed the discovery of a new comet. It is bright, has a slow motion easterly and is visible to the naked eye.

The thirty-third Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will open on the grounds of the Society in Philadelphia on Monday, September 5th, and will continue for two weeks, closing on Saturday, September 17th.

There are 40,000 lawyers in Pennsylvania.

There is a couple living in the vicinity of Boston, who two years ago were nursed in the lap of luxury; that is to say, they were very wealthy. In a fatal hour the husband took to amateur farming, and the wife became her own milliner and dressmaker. The last seen of this unfortunate pair was the other week when they entered the cars enroute for the State almshouse.

John B. Gough says he never gave the same lecture over. He compares them to an umbrella he gave his niece. She liked it so that it has been recovered, had a new handle, a new stick and all the ribs replaced but one, yet she says he gave her that umbrella, although there is only one rib of the original. So with the lectures, the subject is all that remains intact.

"Samantha at Saratoga."

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

One of the most prominent personages of the literary world just now is Miss Marietta Holley, popularly known as Samantha Allen, or Josiah Allen's wife. She became a favorite very early in her literary career, and each new issue from her pen has added to her fame, until, for her latest work, "Samantha at Saratoga," Messrs. Hubbard Brothers paid her a princely sum and the book is decidedly a hit. It will doubtless outsell her previous issues, as it unquestionably outshines them all in the fascinating vein of humor in which Miss Holley is so happy and so rich.

Preparing for this work, Miss Holley went to Saratoga and spent an entire season, with eyes and ears open, and with brain and pencil vigorously at work. She went in her famous assumed role of Josiah Allen's wife, her imaginary Josiah at her side, with his characteristic blunders, *faux pas*, and quick, boylike enthusiasm. As Samantha Allen, Miss Holley is observant, unsophisticated, outspoken, and sound to the core on every question of propriety. Such a couple in the whirl of Saratoga would certainly develop many remarkable situations and utter many funny comments. It is here the humor of the book arises. Plain, back-country, village life, and gay artifical Saratoga are so wide apart, that each side becomes ludicrous to the other. These ludicrous, laugh-provoking contrasts are the dominant features of Miss Holley's book.

To these mirth-making presentations of the author the artist's pencil has added a rich entertainment. Over a hundred drawings have been made especially to illustrate the text by Frederick Opper, the leading artist of *Puck*. Burt Wilder, too, has done a share in embellishing this attractive book. These artists make their pictures talk, and between the text and the talk of the pictures the render looks and laughs and laughs and looks again. Altogether the book is a rare product, and its purchasers will not be disappointed. Published by Hubbard Brothers, Philadelphia.

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DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for for PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY when you go out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

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